UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/889
S/25293
16 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement made by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 12 February 1993 concerning the recent initiative of the United States of America on Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tahsin BURCUOĞLU
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement dated 12 February 1993 of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

We welcome the decision of the new Administration of the United States of America to become actively engaged to bring about an immediate end to the ongoing crisis and conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

In his statement on this subject, the United States Secretary of State correctly identified the causes of the crisis and the elements of the present situation. We share the views of the United States Administration that a solution cannot be imposed upon the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that efforts must be made to enable the parties to agree to a solution by their own free will. We sincerely hope that the steps and measures envisaged by the United States Administration will succeed in bringing about a just and lasting solution, fully safeguarding the rights and the existence of the people and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Up to now, the plans seeking a comprehensive settlement have proved inadequate and the efforts to this end have remained fruitless. The main reason for the inability of the international community to restore peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been the rejection of a limited military intervention as an option to stop Serbian aggression. At this stage, it is obviously desirable that the political measures envisaged by the United States in bringing about peace will render the eventual use of force unnecessary. Turkey is prepared to give full support to the positive and determined approach of the United States to end the carnage in Bosnia and Herzegovina and alleviate the suffering of its people.